

↓ Warm Up: Copy this into notes ↓

Notes - Transformations of Quadratic Functions

Consider the standard form of the equation of a parabola:

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

1. If I graph $y = x^2$, the graph looks like this (sketch in your notebook):



2. If I make a negative the parabola opens DOWN

3. If I make $|a|$ larger, the parabola gets SKINNIER

4. If I make $|a|$ smaller, the parabola gets WIDER

5. If I change the value of h , the parabola shifts left or right

6. If I change the value of k , the parabola shifts up or down

7. If I want to move my parabola 3 units to the right, what do I need to change (in the equation above)? $h = 3$ $y = (x-3)^2$

8. If I want to move my parabola 3 units to the left, what do I need to change? $h = -3$ $y = (x+3)^2 = (x-(-3))^2$

9. If I want to move my parabola 5 units up, what do I need to change? $k = 5$ $y = x^2 + 5$

10. If I want to move my parabola 5 units down, what do I need to change? $k = -5$ $y = x^2 - 5$

11. If I want to move my parabola 2 units to the left and 3 units down, what do I need to change? $h = -2$ $k = -3$ $y = (x+2)^2 - 3$

12. If I want to move my parabola 5 units to the right and 2 units up, what do I need to change? $h = 5$ $k = 2$ $y = (x-5)^2 + 2$

13. What is the vertex of $f(x) = 2(x-4)^2 + 3$? $(4, 3)$

14. What is the vertex of $g(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$? (h, k)